



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/802,187

03/08/2001

Tatsuaki Okamura

14373

5932

23389

7590

08/24/2004

SCULLY SCOTT MURPHY & PRESSER, PC
400 GARDEN CITY PLAZA
GARDEN CITY, NY 11530

EXAMINER

DANIEL JR, WILLIE J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2686

11

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/802,187

Applicant(s)

OKAMURA, TATSUAKI

Examiner

Willie J. Daniel, Jr.

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 May 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said phase" in claim 1 (c), 2nd line on pg. 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner suggests using "said phone".

Claim Objections

2. **Claim 4** is objected to because of the following informalities:

- a. Applicant uses "t" on pg. 3, line 5. Examiner suggests using "to".

Appropriate correction is required.

3. **Claim 16** is objected to because of the following informalities:

- a. Applicant considers the claim to be "original" but the claim differs from the originally filed claim. Examiner interprets the claim to be "currently amended" by applicant based on the current changes of the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 7, 9-14, 18, 20-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Bork (US 6,255,800)**.

Regarding **Claim 1**, Bork discloses a method of connecting a mobile communication unit (52 and 54; hereinafter 54 will be used) to a computer (10), comprising the steps of:

- a) establishing a plurality of connections between internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit (54) having a rechargeable battery (28) and internal circuitry of a computer through a plurality of connector ports (see col. 9, lines 21-56, Figs. 11, 15, 17) where the USB connects provides connection between the mobile communication unit in the cradle and computer;
- b) transmitting a phone attachment signal through one of the said plurality of connector ports (96) (see col. 8, lines 6-7,60-63; col. 7, lines 5-13; Figs. 14-18, 29), where the computer has software (e.g., Bluetooth advisor) that enables the computer to communicate and synchronize with devices (e.g., mobile) in the cradle as well as detecting the attach/detach of devices in which a phone attachment signal would be inherent using the port for data connection. ;

c) enabling a controller so that said controller is ready for accepting a command signal from an inputting means (10) in response to said phase (phone) attachment signal (see col. 6, line 6-17, 36-45; col. 7, lines 5-15,31-52; Figs. 14-18, 21), where the computer controls the phone via the protocol stacks of the software in which the controller would be inherent for communicating and synchronizing;

d) supplying power from a power source of said computer to said rechargeable battery (28) of the mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-63; col. 9, lines 21-56 Fig. 25); and

e) controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through one of said connections (38, 36) according to a command signal supplied to said computer (10) (see col. 6, lines 14-45), where the computer recognizes the mobile communication unit as being a connected device takes place which allows the computer to provide a data synchronization and powering.

Regarding **Claim 2**, Bork discloses wherein step (e) comprises detecting a voltage generated by said power source of the computer (10) and supplying power to said mobile communication unit (54) when the detected voltage is higher than a specified voltage level (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 49; Figs. 25-29), where the power is detected and compared against a available power budget and enumerated or supplied in stages according to the sufficient power that exists which will be supplied from the computer to peripheral device in the cradle.

Regarding **Claim 3**, Bork discloses wherein step (e) comprises the step of providing power on-off control on said mobile communication unit (54) according a

command signal entered to said computer (10) (see Figs. 24 and 25), where the power on/off controller is used by the computer (10) to provide power to the mobile communication unit (54) via the cradle (74).

Regarding **Claim 7**, Bork discloses of wherein said computer (10) is provided with a packet processor, and wherein step (e) comprises controlling said mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link between said packet processor and a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; col. 7, lines 51-66; Figs. 14, 16, 17), where a packet processor must be available for the computer (10) to transfer data (packet) to the cellular telephone (54) which then communicates with the cellular telephone base station.

Regarding **Claim 9**, Bork discloses a system for connecting a mobile communication unit (54) from a computer (10) (see Figs. 10, 11, 15, 17, 25, 28), comprising:

a cradle (46,74) which reads on the claimed "connector" having a recess for holding the mobile communication unit (54) and a plurality of connector ports (38,36) (see col. 5, line 40 - col. 6, line 13);

a phone attachment sensor detecting the presence of the mobile communication unit (54) on said recess (46) and produces a phone attachment signal (see col. 6, lines 6-17,25-45; col. 7, lines 5-15; col. 8, line 6-8), where the computer is able to communicate and synchronize with the devices (e.g., mobile) in the cradle in which the phone attachment sensor and signal would be inherent. ;

switching circuitry for selectively establishing a connection between the internal circuitry of the computer and the internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit through said connector ports (38,36) (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 8), which expresses the dynamic

switching of data rate between transfers depending on the connected device to the USB connection as in this case mobile connection unit;

power supply circuitry for supplying power from a power source of said computer (10) to a rechargeable battery (28) of said mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-64; Figs. 25-29); and

control circuitry enabled in response to said phone attachment signal for controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through said connection according to a command signal entered to said computer (10) (see col. 6, line 14 - col. 7, line 22; col. 7, lines 31-52; Figs. 14-16, 18, 19, 21), which states how the computer configures, controls, and communicates with the mobile communication unit through the USB data/power cable to perform tasks such as data synchronization and communication. The computer is able detect devices connected to cradle in which the phone attachment signal and control circuitry would be inherent (see col. 8, lines 6-8) to provide the controlling functions for communication and synchronization.

Regarding **Claim 10**, Bork discloses wherein said control circuitry is provided in an interface card (see Fig. 18, 20, 27) where the control circuitry of the interface card is located within a slot of said computer (10) (see col. 7, lines 23-28) where the USB occupies a slot within the housing of the computer.

Regarding **Claim 11**, Bork discloses the connecting system of claim 10, where said PC interfaces card (see Fig. 18) which reads on the claimed "interface card" comprises a USB function controller (80) which reads on the claimed "phone controller", a voltage regulator (84) which reads on the claimed "battery charger" and a voltage sensor (see col. 8, line 36 - col. 9, line 65; Figs. 22-24, 27, 29), where the connection via the USB cable

between the computer and cradle provides power to the cradle in which the voltage sensor would be inherent.

Regarding **Claim 12**, Bork discloses wherein said serial port (72) is in accordance with specifications of Universal Serial Bus port (see col. 7, lines 23-33; Fig. 20).

Regarding **Claim 13**, Bork discloses wherein said phone controller (80) is responsive to a command signal for providing a power on-off control on said mobile communication unit (54) (see Figs. 24 and 25), where the power on/off controller is used by the computer (10) to provide power to the mobile communication unit (54) via the cradle (74).

Regarding **Claim 14**, Bork discloses wherein said voltage sensor detects a voltage generated by said power source () of the computer (10) and said battery charger (84) for supplying said power to said mobile communication unit (54) when the detected voltage is higher than a specified voltage level (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 49; col. 9, lines 20-65; Figs. 25-29), where the power (e.g., battery power or power) is detected and compared against a available power budget and enumerated or supplied in stages according to the sufficient power that exists which will be supplied from the computer to peripheral device in the cradle.

Regarding **Claim 18**, Bork teaches wherein said computer (10) is provided with a packet processor, and wherein said control circuitry is configured to control said mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link between said packet processor and a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; col. 7, lines 51-66; Figs. 14, 16, 17), where a packet processor must be available for the computer (10) to transfer data

Art Unit: 2686

(packet) to the cellular telephone (54) which then communicates with the cellular telephone base station.

Regarding **Claim 20**, Bork discloses a connection device for establishing connections between a computer (10) and a mobile communication unit (54) having a rechargeable battery (28), comprising: a cradle (46,74) which reads on claimed "connector" (see Figs. 10, 11, 15, 17, 25, 28) having a recess for holding the mobile communication unit (54) and a plurality of connector ports (38,36) (see col. 5, line 40 - col. 6, line 13); and an interface card (see col. 7, lines 23-50; Fig. 16) connected through said connector ports (38,36) to the internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit (54) and connected through a serial port (72, Fig. 20) to said internal circuitry of said computer (10), said interface card (see Fig. 18) including: power supply circuitry for supplying power from a power source of said computer (10) to said rechargeable battery (28) of the mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-64; Figs. 25-29); switching circuitry for selectively establishing a connection between the internal circuitry of the computer and the internal circuitry of the mobile communication unit through said connector ports (38,36) (see col. 7, line 51 - col. 8, lines 8), which expresses the dynamic switching of data rate between transfers depending on the connected device to the USB connection as in this case mobile connection unit; and control circuitry for controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through said connection according to a command signal entered to said computer (10) (see col. 6, line 14 - col. 7, line 22; Figs. 14, 18, 19) which states how the computer controls and communicates with the mobile communication unit through the USB data/power cable to perform tasks such as data synchronization.

Art Unit: 2686

Regarding **Claim 21**, Bork discloses wherein said interface card (see Fig. 18, 20) is located within a slot of said computer (10) (see col. 7, lines 23-28), where the USB occupies a slot within the housing of the computer.

Regarding **Claim 22**, Bork discloses wherein said electronic circuitry (82) which reads on the claimed "interface card" is located within said connector (76) (see col. 8, line 37 - col. 9, line 20; Figs. 27, 26, 25).

Regarding **Claim 23**, Bork discloses wherein said interface card (82) is connected to said computer via a Universal Serial Bus port (72) (see col. 8, line 37 - col. 9, line 20; Figs. 20, 27, 26, 25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 15, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork** (US 6,255,800) in view of **Kim et al.** (US 6,226,532) and **Freadman** (US 6,546,262).

Regarding **Claim 4**, Bork fails to discuss the voice recognition circuit and memory used by the mobile communication unit that would be recognized by the computer. Kim et al. teaches of wherein said mobile communication unit (Fig. 2) comprises a voice recognition

circuit (85) and a memory (60) for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers and reading one of the stored phone numbers corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit (85) (see col. 5, lines 16-57; Fig. 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork with Kim et al., in order to have a mobile communication unit with voice recognition and memory.

Further, Freadman teaches of wherein step (c) comprises supplying a voice signal from a microphone (150, Fig. 2) to said voice recognition circuit, receiving a phone number read from said memory in response to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit which is produced as a result of said voice signal (see col. 4, lines 14-34; col. 5, lines 12-27; Figs. 1a), and displaying the received phone number on a screen of said computer (see col. 4, lines 62 - col. 5, lines 23), where the number or name of the callee will appear on the screen as a result of the voice signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kim et al. with Freadman, in order to have a voice recognition circuit to obtain a phone number that will be displayed on the computer screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork, Kim et al., and Freadman is to integrate a cellular telephone with a personal computer so that the computer and cellular phone can interact and communicate with each other and the user may control the phone by voice.

Regarding **Claim 15**, Bork teaches of having a cellular telephone (52, 54) which reads on the claimed "mobile communication unit" (see col. 5, line 65 - col. 6, line 13). Bork

fails to discuss the mobile communication unit having a voice recognition circuit and a memory. Kim et al. teaches of wherein said mobile communication unit (Fig. 2) comprises a voice recognition circuit (85); and a memory (60) memory for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers and reading one of the stored phone numbers corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit (85) (see col. 5, lines 16-57; Fig. 5). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork with Kim et al., in order to have a mobile communication unit with voice recognition and memory.

Further, Freadman teaches of displaying the received phone number on a screen of said computer (see col. 4, lines 62 - col. 5, lines 23), where the number or name of the callee will appear on the screen as a result of the voice signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kim et al. with Freadman, in order to have a voice recognition circuit to obtain a phone number that will be displayed on the computer screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork, Kim et al., and Freadman is to integrate a cellular telephone with a personal computer so that the computer and cellular phone can interact and communicate with each other and the user may control the phone by voice.

Regarding **Claim 24**, Bork discloses of a method of connecting a mobile communication unit (54) to a computer (10)

(a) establishing a plurality of connections between internal circuitry of said mobile communication unit (54) having a rechargeable battery (28) and internal circuitry of a

computer through a plurality of connector ports (96) (see col. 9, lines 21-56, Figs. 11, 15, 17, 29) where the USB connector provides a connection between the mobile communication unit in the cradle and computer to allow recharging of the battery;

(b) supplying power from a power source of said computer to said rechargeable battery (28) of the mobile communication unit (54) (see col. 8, lines 37-63; col. 9, lines 21-56 Fig. 25);

(c) controlling said mobile communication unit (54) through one of said connections according to a command signal supplied to said computer (10) (see col. 6, lines 14-45), where the computer recognizes the mobile communication unit as being a connected device takes place which allows the computer to provide a data synchronization and powering. Bork fails to disclose having the features wherein said mobile communication unit (200) comprises a voice recognition circuit and memory for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers, comprising the steps of: supplying a voice signal to said voice recognition circuit via a voice input means attached to said computer; reading a phone number from said memory corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit, and displaying the phone number on a screen of said computer; and using the phone number for initiating a call to a communication network from said mobile communication unit. However, the examiner maintains that discloses the features wherein said mobile communication unit comprises a voice recognition device which reads on the claimed circuit and memory for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers, comprising the steps of: reading a phone number from said memory corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit was well known in the art, as taught by Kim.

Kim further discloses the features wherein said cellular telephone which reads on the claimed "mobile communication unit" comprises a voice recognition device (85) which reads on the claimed circuit and memory (60) for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers (see col. 3, line 1; col. 5, lines 16-57; Figs. 2, 5), comprising the steps of: reading a phone number from said memory (60) corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit (85) (see col. 5, lines 16-57; Fig. 5)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings Bork and Kim to have the features wherein said mobile communication unit (200) comprises a voice recognition circuit and memory for storing a plurality of stored phone numbers, comprising the steps of: reading a phone number from said memory (60) corresponding to an output signal of the voice recognition circuit (85), in order to have a mobile communication unit with voice recognition circuit and memory, as taught by Kim. The combination of Bork and Kim fails to disclose having the features of supplying a voice signal to said voice recognition circuit via a voice input means attached to said computer; displaying the phone number on a screen of said computer; and using the phone number for initiating a call to a communication network from said mobile communication unit. However, the examiner maintains that the features of supplying a voice signal to said voice recognition circuit via a voice input means attached to said computer; displaying the phone number on a screen of said computer; and using the phone number for initiating a call to a communication network from said mobile communication unit was well known in the art, as taught by Freadman.

Freadman further discloses the features of supplying a voice signal to said voice recognition circuit via a voice input means attached to said computer (100) (see col. 3, lines 29-34; col. 14-34; col. 5, lines 12-27; Fig. 1a);

(e) displaying the phone number on a screen of said computer (100) (see col. 5, lines 6-8); and

(f) using the phone number for initiating a call to a communication network from said mobile communication unit (200) (see col. 5, lines 12-27).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kim with Freadman to have supplying a voice signal to said voice recognition circuit via a voice input means attached to said computer; displaying the phone number on a screen of said computer; and using the phone number for initiating a call to a communication network from said mobile communication unit, in order to have a voice recognition circuit to obtain a phone number that will be displayed on the computer screen, as taught by Freadman.

Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Kikinis (WO 96/35152)**.

Regarding **Claim 5**, Bork teaches of having an icon (see col. 7, lines 5-15; see Figs. 18, 19). Bork fails to discuss showing an image of mobile communication unit on computer screen. Kikinis teaches the method further comprising displaying a simulated icon, which reads on the claimed "image" of said mobile communication unit on a screen of said computer (see pg. 5, 3rd full paragraph; pg. 11, 2nd full paragraph; Fig. 1 ref. 15) where the

Art Unit: 2686

icon is a functioning representation to control a peripheral such as a mobile communication unit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kikinis, to have an image displayed on the screen.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Kikinis is to have computer-resident function control software that will provide signals to a peripheral to affect control, and an information video display for controlling activity.

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Kikinis et al. (hereinafter Kikinis) (US 5,522,089)**.

Regarding **Claim 16**, Bork discloses of having an icon and speaker phone (Fig. 18) (see col. 7, lines 5-15; see Figs. 18, 19) in which there must be graphics data source available to display image (icon). The computer being used to connect to the wireless communication network would be obvious since the mobile devices (52, 54) are cellular telephones to provide connectivity with base stations (see col. 5, line 66 - col. 6, line 13). Bork fails to discuss the feature to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network. However, the examiner maintains that feature to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network was well known in the art, as taught by Kikinis.

Kikinis further discloses the feature to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network (see col. 21, lines 21-28; Figs. 21,

22A), where the user is able to connect to the telephone network by using the icon (1053) in which a mobile network would be obvious

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Kikinis to have the feature to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network, in order to establish a communication link by using the icon, as taught by Kikinis.

Claims 6 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Grimm et al. (US 5,907,815)**.

Regarding **Claim 6**, Bork teaches of having a speakerphone (see Fig. 18) which reads on the claimed “voice input/output device” and showing an established a wireless link to mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to discuss the controlling the mobile communication unit through voice input/output device.

Grimm et al. teaches of having a speaker (216) and microphone (214) which reads on the claimed “voice input/output device” (see abstract, col. 12, lines 23-32; col. 35, lines 24-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. wherein said computer is provided with a voice input/output device, and wherein step (c) comprises controlling said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. is to allow an operator to communicate voice transmission with hands free voice operation by using the portable computer's internal speaker and microphone.

Regarding **Claim 17**, Bork teaches of having a speakerphone (see Fig. 18) which reads on the claimed "voice input/output device" and showing an established a wireless link to mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to discuss the controlling the mobile communication unit through voice input/output device.

Grimm et al. teaches of having a speaker (216) and microphone (214) which reads on the claimed "voice input/output device" (see abstract, col. 12, lines 23-32; col. 35, lines 24-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. wherein said computer is provided with a voice input/output device, and wherein said control circuitry is configured to control said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said voice input/output device and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Grimm et al. is to allow an operator to communicate voice transmission with hands free voice operation by using the portable computer's internal speaker and microphone.

Claims 8 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Bork (US 6,255,800)** in view of **Dolan (US 5,507,033)**.

Regarding **Claim 8**, Bork teaches of using the computer (10) to control the mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link with a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the transmitting of data is processed while the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to teach the link being connected to a facsimile transceiver.

Dolan teaches of using a facsimile transceiver (210) to transmit fax/data between a computer(205) and mobile communication device (210)(see col. 7, lines 42 - col. 8, lines 47; Figs. 2 and 6) where the computer is able to process facsimile communication so there must be a facsimile processor available within the computer..

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Dolan to have wherein said computer is provided with a facsimile transceiver, and wherein step (c) comprises controlling said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said facsimile transceiver and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Dolan is to allow the transmission of voice, data, and fax to a wireless communication network via a computer and mobile communication unit.

Regarding **Claim 19**, Bork teaches of using the computer (10) to control the mobile communication unit (54) to establish a wireless link with a mobile communication network (see col. 5, lines 65 - col. 6, line 13; Figs. 14, 16, 17) where the transmitting of data is processed while the cellular telephone communicates with a cellular telephone base station. Bork fails to teach the link being connected to a facsimile transceiver.

Dolan teaches of using a facsimile transceiver (210) to transmit fax/data between a computer (205) and mobile communication device (210) (see col. 7, lines 42 - col. 8, lines 47; Figs. 2 and 6) where the computer is able to process facsimile communication so there must be a facsimile processor available within the computer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bork and Dolan to have wherein said computer is provided with a facsimile transceiver, and wherein said control circuitry is configured to control said mobile communication unit to establish a wireless link between said facsimile transceiver and a mobile communication network.

The advantage of combining the teachings of Bork and Dolan is to allow the transmission of voice, data, and fax to a wireless communication network via a computer and mobile communication unit.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (703) 305-8636. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-4:30.

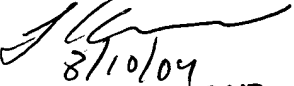
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone

Art Unit: 2686

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

WJD,JR/wjd,jr
09 August 2004


8/10/04
LESTER G. KINCAID
PRIMARY EXAMINER